

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF FLORIDA
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FILED

GOFORIT ENTERTAINMENT LLC

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Plaintiff,

CIVIL ACTION NO.

V

DIGIMEDIA.COM L.P., CYBERFUSION.COM L.P.,
HAPPYDAYS, INC., REFLEX PUBLISHING, INC.,
ERIC GRANT, SCOTT DAY

Defendants.

6:060816-ORL-28 KRS

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES

Plaintiff, GoForIt Entertainment LLC (“GoForIt or GoForIt.com”) files this Complaint against Defendants, DigiMedia.com L.P., CyberFusion.com L.P., HappyDays, Inc., Scott Day and Eric Grant (“Defendants”) and in support thereof shows as follows:

NATURE AND BASIS OF ACTION

1. This is an action for cyberpiracy in violation of Section 43(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d); trademark infringement in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); and unfair competition under the common law of Florida; all arising out of Defendants' inclusion of GoForIt's Federally registered trademark <GOFORIT> in numerous domain names on the Internet. GoForIt seeks injunctive relief, damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, and recovery of its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Plaintiff GoForIt is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal place of business in Cocoa Beach, Florida.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant DigiMedia.com, L.P., ("DigiMedia") is a Texas limited partnership with, upon information and belief, its principal place of business at 4245 Kemp Blvd., Suite 818, Wichita Falls, Texas, 76308. Upon information and belief, DigiMedia is in the business of creating, implementing and maintaining web sites under numerous domain names, including the domain names <tampa-bay.com>, <miamibeach.net>, <panama-city.com>, and <orlandochannel.com> which directly target residents in this judicial district and elsewhere. DigiMedia is therefore subject to the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

3. Defendant CyberFusion.com, L.P., ("CyberFusion") is a Texas limited partnership with, upon information and belief its principal place of business at 4245 Kemp Blvd., Suite 818, Wichita Falls, Texas, 76308. Upon information and belief, CyberFusion is the alter-ego of Defendant DigiMedia – CyberFusion is located at the same address as DigiMedia, is the transferee of several domain names previously registered to DigiMedia, is the registrant of domain names that use the same web hosting company and name servers as DigiMedia, and has a limited partner who is also a limited partner in DigiMedia and its general partner is the general partner of DigiMedia.

4. Defendant Reflex Publishing, Inc. ("Reflex Publishing") is a Florida for-profit Corporation whose principal place of business is located in Brandon, Florida.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant Scott Day ("Day") is an individual resident of Texas, who, upon information and belief, is a limited partner in Defendants DigiMedia and CyberFusion and is the moving, active and conscious force behind their unlawful activities complained of here. Day, therefore, is subject to the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendant Eric D. Grant ("Grant") is an individual

who resides in or near Tampa, Florida, and who, upon information and belief, is a limited partner in Defendant DigiMedia and the owner of Defendant Reflex Publishing. Upon information and belief, Defendant Grant is the moving, conscious and dominant force behind the unlawful activities of Defendant Reflex Publishing complained of herein and is therefore subject to the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant HappyDays, Inc. ("HappyDays") is a business entity of unknown structure and location, with, on information and belief, its principal place of business in Terral, OK, 73569. Upon information HappyDays is a d/b/a of Defendant Day, as there is no listing of its existence with any state agency, and Day is listed as both the administrative and technical contacts for all of the domain names registered by HappyDays. In addition, the address used in the registration of the HappyDays domain names is the same address as numerous other former ventures by Day, including DigiMedia.

8. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337 and 1338 because this case arises under the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, *et seq.*

9. This Court has jurisdiction over GoForIt's state law claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 and the doctrine of supplemental jurisdiction.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants under F.S. 48.193(1)(b) and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

11. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 as several of the Defendants reside in this district and a substantial part of the acts complained of herein occurred in this district.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

GoForIt and its Distinctive GOFORIT Mark

12. Plaintiff GoForIt is in the business of operating an Internet directory and web site guide at the website <goforit.com> and additionally provides consulting services in the field of web site creation, design and implementation.

13. GoForIt's directory website operated at goforit.com is designed to make Internet searches quicker and easier. Through goforit.com, Internet users can query multiple topic-specific web sites from a single location.

14. The goforit.com web site prominently features the GOFORIT Mark above the numerous search categories listed on the site, including (but not limited to) the categories "recipes," "business" "computers," and "games."

15. Since at least as early as 1995, long prior to the acts of the Defendants complained of herein, GoForIt has used the service mark GOFORIT (the "GOFORIT Mark") and has continuously and exclusively used the GOFORIT Mark since that time in interstate commerce in connection with its consulting and Internet directory services.

16. By virtue of GoForIt's long-standing, continuous and exclusive use of the GOFORIT Mark in interstate commerce in connection with GoForIt's services, GoForIt owns valid and enforceable service mark rights in the GOFORIT Mark in connection with those services.

17. GoForIt is also the owner of all right, title and interest in U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,408,165, duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on November 28, 2000, for the GOFORIT Mark in connection with "Computer information services, namely, providing an index guide and directory database over the global

computer information network in the nature of links to websites of others; consulting services in the field of creating, maintaining, designing and implementing web sites for others.”

18. GoForIt's Federal registration is valid and subsisting in law, was duly and legally issued, is *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the GOFORIT Mark, and constitutes constructive notice of the ownership of this mark by GoForIt in accordance with Sections 7(b) and 22 of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1057(b) and 1072.

The Internet and Domain Names

19. The Internet is an international network of inter-connected computers used by millions of individuals, companies, organizations and educational institutions worldwide to conduct commerce and exchange information and ideas. Upon information and belief, over the past several years, the Internet has become an indispensable tool for businesses to promote, market and/or sell their products and services and for individuals to locate news, entertainment and information.

20. A well known means of communication on the Internet is the “World Wide Web” where users search for and retrieve information stored on remote computers.

21. To operate an Internet Web site, the operator typically registers a domain name, which serves as the identifiable locator (web address) under which a specific web site can be found. Every domain name consists of at least two components: a top-level domain, and a second-level domain. In the domain name “widget.com,” for instance, the “.com” is the top-level domain, and “widget” is the second-level domain.

22. Domain names can also be constructed with “subdomains” which always appear to the left of the second-level domain. In the domain name “machine.widget.com,” for example, “machine” is the “child” or subdomain of the parent “widget.com” domain name.

23. Upon information and belief, the most common top-level domain names include “.com,” “.org,” “.gov.” and “.net.”

24. Upon information and belief, the domain names of many businesses consist of their trade name or trademark (e.g. GOFORIT) as the second level domain plus a top level domain (e.g. GOFORIT.COM).

25. Upon information and belief, it has become increasingly popular for companies to use their trademarks as subdomains. For example, the Walt Disney Corporation operates a web site at “Disney.Go.com” where the trademark “Go” is the second-level domain and the trademark “Disney” is the subdomain.

Defendants and Their Unlawful Use of the GOFORIT Mark

26. As of May 2006, the registration records of Tucows, Inc. identify Defendant CyberFusion as the registrant of a number of domain names whose second level domain is identical to the top level domains “com” “org” and “gov”, including “org.com,” “com.org,” “gov.org” and “org.net” (the “TLD Domain Names”). In the case of the domain name “com.org,” for instance, “.org” is the top level domain and “com” – which is traditionally a top level domain – is the second level domain.

27. Upon information and belief, the TLD Domain Names were previously owned by Defendant DigiMedia but were subsequently transferred to Defendant CyberFusion.

28. Each of the TLD Domain Names resolves to a directory style web site, operated by CyberFusion, which contain a number of categories to be searched, similar to the format of GoForIt’s goforit.com web site. Attached hereto as Exhibit “D” are copies of screen shots showing the web pages for “org.com,” “com.org,” “gov.org” and “org.net.”

29. As of May 2006, the registration records of Tucows, Inc. show Defendant

DigiMedia as the registrant of hundreds of domain names, including but not limited to the domain names “recipes.com,” “business.org,” “computergames.com” and the other domain names set forth in Exhibit “A” (the “DigiMedia Domain Names”).

30. Each of the DigiMedia Domain Names resolves to directory style web sites that contain a number of categories related to the subject matter of the domain name used for the web site. All of the external hyperlinks within all of these websites direct the Defendant’s web site visitors to the web sites of others.

31. By way of example, DigiMedia operates a web site under the domain name “webdesign.com” on which the categories “Website Design,” “More Web Site Traffic,” “Register Domain,” “Web Site Hosting,” “Custom Programming,” “Web Site Promotion” and “Create Your Own Website,” all appear. A copy of the home page of DigiMedia’s “webdesign.com” web site is attached hereto as Exhibit “E.”

32. In the case of the domain name “webdesign.com,” the “.com” is the top level domain and “webdesign” is the second level domain.

33. As of May, 2006, the registration records of Tucows, Inc. show Defendant HappyDays, Inc. as the registrant of numerous domain names, including but not limited to the domain names set forth in Exhibit “B” (“the HappyDays Domain Names”).

34. Each of the HappyDays Domain Names resolves to directory style web sites that contain a number of categories related to the subject matter of the domain name used for the web site. All of the external hyperlinks within all of these websites direct the Defendant’s web site visitors to the web sites of others.

35. By way of example, HappyDays operates a web site under the domain name “grandcayman.com” on which the categories “Grand Cayman,” “Grand Cayman Hotels,” “Grand

Cayman Vacations," "Offshore Banking," "Caribbean Cruise," "Island Vacation" and "Diving Caribbean," all appear. A copy of the home page of HappyDays' "grandcayman.com" web site is attached hereto as Exhibit "F."

36. In the case of the domain name "grandcayman.com," the ".com" is the top level domain and "grandcayman" is the second level domain.

37. Defendant Day is listed as the administrative and technical contacts for the TLD Domains as well as the domain names registered to DigiMedia and HappyDays.

38. As of May 2006, domain name registration records show Defendant Reflex Publishing as the registrant of hundreds of domain names, including but not limited to the domain names set forth in Exhibit "C" ("Reflex Publishing Domain Names").

39. Each of the Reflex Publishing Domain Names resolves to directory style web sites that contain a number of categories related to the subject matter of the domain name used for the web site. All of the external hyperlinks within all of these websites direct the Defendant's web site visitors to the web sites of others.

40. By way of example, Reflex Publishing operates a web site under the domain name "internetproviders.com" on which the categories "Internet Providers," "High Speed Internet Providers," "Wireless Internet Providers," "DSL Internet Providers," "Voice Over IP," "Discount Internet Providers" and "Dedicated Hosting" all appear. A copy of the home page of Reflex Publishing's "internetproviders.com" web site is attached hereto as Exhibit "G."

41. In the case of the domain name "internetproviders.com," the ".com" is the top level domain and "internetproviders" is the second level domain.

42. The TLD Domain Names and the domain names registered to Defendants DigiMedia, HappyDays and Reflex Publishing will hereinafter collectively be referred to as the

“Accused Domain Names.”

43. Upon information and belief, many of the Accused Domain Names use as the second level domain the same categories listed on the goforit.com web site. For example, one of the Accused Domains is “recipes.com.” “Recipes” appears as one of the indexed categories on the goforit.com web site.

44. Upon information and belief, Defendants generate revenue when visitors to the web sites operated in connection with the Accused Domain Names “click through” to the web sites of others from the Defendants’ web sites. Known as “pay per click” advertising, Defendants receive a fee each time a visitor of Defendants’ web site accesses the site of a business that is listed on the Defendants’ web site. Thus, the more traffic the Defendants receive to their web sites the greater is their potential for revenue.

45. Without authorization from GoForIt, Defendants are using GoForIt’s Federally registered GOFORIT Mark in connection with the Accused Domain Names.

46. Specifically, the Defendants have incorporated the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in connection with the Accused Domain Names. Attached hereto as Exhibit “H” are copies of screen shots showing GOFORIT.COM.ORG in the address bar of the web page for “com.org”, and other uses of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain of other domain names owned by Defendants. By way of further example, attached hereto as Exhibit “I” are copies of screen shots showing GOFORIT.WEBDESIGN.COM in the address bar of the web page for “webdesign.com”. Also find attached hereto as Exhibit “J” copies of screen shots showing GOFORIT.GRANDCAYMAN.COM in the address bar of the web page for grandcayman.com. In addition, attached hereto as Exhibit “K” are copies of screen shots showing GOFORIT.INTERNETPROVIDERS.COM in the address bar of the web page for

internetproviders.com.

47. When a person accesses one of Defendants' web sites through the use of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain, the GOFORIT Mark appears in the address bar which appears directly above and otherwise identifies the Defendants' web site and thereafter remains in the address bar even after a person clicks on one of the categories listed on the site. As an example, see Exhibit "L" attached hereto showing the GOFORIT Mark remaining in the address bar after following the "custom programming" category link on webdesign.com.

48. Upon information and belief, Defendant CyberFusion has further engaged in web page framing and/or other web site or server manipulation techniques, such that when a person is directed to CyberFusion's web site when the GOFORIT Mark is used as a subdomain, the GOFORIT Mark remains in the address bar no matter what web site that person links to through CyberFusion's web site. See Exhibit "M" attached hereto showing GOFORIT.COM.ORG in the address bar after clicking on an advertising link for Circuit City.

49. Upon information and belief, Scott Day is the moving, active and conscious force behind the unlawful activities of DigiMedia, HappyDays, and CyberFusion as set forth herein and has *de facto* control over the registration of the DigiMedia Domain Names, the CyberFusion Domain Names and the HappyDays Domain Names.

50. Upon information and belief, Eric Grant is the moving, active and conscious force behind the unlawful activities of Reflex Publishing as set forth herein and has *de facto* control over the registration of the registration of the Reflex Publishing Domain Names.

51. Upon information and belief, Defendants are intentionally using the subdomain GOFORIT for the sole purpose of causing consumer confusion and redirecting traffic intended for GoForIt's web site to Defendants' web sites (e.g. goforit.com.org) in order to generate

additional revenue.

52. Upon information and belief, Defendants are using the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain with full knowledge that they have no legal right to use the name.

COUNT I

Cyberpiracy

53. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 52 as if fully set forth herein.

54. By using the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in the Accused Domain Names, Defendants have registered, trafficked in or used a domain name that is confusingly similar to the Federally registered GOFORIT Mark, and, upon information and belief, Defendants have done so with the bad faith intent to profit unlawfully from the GOFORIT Mark.

55. The aforesaid actions constitute cyberpiracy in violation of Section 43(d) of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d).

56. The unauthorized use of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain of the Accused Domain Names has caused, and unless and until enjoined will continue to cause irreparable injury to GoForIt and the goodwill associated with its GOFORIT Mark. An award of monetary damages alone cannot fully compensate GoForIt for its injuries and therefore GoForIt lacks an adequate remedy at law.

57. The foregoing acts have been and continue to be deliberate, willful and wanton, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

COUNT II

Federal Service Mark Infringement

58. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained

in paragraphs 1 through 57 of the Complaint.

59. Defendants' use of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in connection with the operation of directory style web sites is likely to cause consumer confusion, mistake or deception as to the source or origin of Defendants' services. Defendants unauthorized use of the GOFORIT Mark, therefore, infringes GoForIt's exclusive rights in its Federally registered service marks in violation of the § 32(a) of the Trademark Act of 1946. 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1).

60. Defendants' unauthorized use of the GOFORIT Mark will enable Defendants to earn profits to which they are not in equity or good conscience entitled and has unjustly enriched Defendants, all to Defendants' profit and GoForIt's damage.

61. Defendants' aforesaid conduct has caused, and unless enjoined, will continue to cause irreparable injury to GoForIt and to the goodwill associated with the GOFORIT Mark.

COUNT III

Use of False Designations of Origin, False Descriptions and False Representations

62. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 61 of the Complaint.

63. The GOFORIT Mark serves to identify the services offered by GoForIt. Accordingly, services offered in connection with the GOFORIT Mark are regarded by the public as being sponsored by, approved by, authorized by, associated with, or affiliated with GoForIt.

64. Defendants have used the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in connection with web sites offering services that are similar if not identical to the services offered by GOFORIT so as to cause confusion or mistake among the public as to the true origin, source, sponsorship, approval, authorization, association or affiliation of Defendants services, all to Defendants' profit and GoForIt's damage.

65. The aforesaid use of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain by Defendants constitutes use of false designations or origin, false descriptions and false representations in interstate commerce in violation of § 43(a) of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), for which GoForIt will continue to be irreparably injured unless and until Defendants' conduct is enjoined by this Court.

66. The foregoing acts of trademark infringement have been and continue to be deliberate, willful and wanton, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

COUNT IV

Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practice Act

67. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 66 of the Complaint.

68. Defendants' acts set forth above constitute unfair competition in violation of F.S. 501.204.

69. By reason of Defendants' acts set forth above, GoForIt has been severely injured in its business and property. The injury to GoForIt is immediate and irreparable and will continue unless and until Defendants' infringing conduct is enjoined.

COUNT V

Common Law Trademark Infringement

70. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 69 of the Complaint.

71. GoForIt, by virtue of its prior adoption and use in interstate commerce of the GOFORIT Mark, in this judicial district and elsewhere, has acquired, established and owns

valuable common law rights in the GOFORIT Mark.

72. Use by Defendants of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in the Accused Domain Names constitutes copying and imitation by Defendants of GOFORIT Mark, falsely designates the origin of Defendants' services, is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception and therefore, infringes GoForIt's common law rights in the GOFORIT Mark, in violation of the common law of Florida.

73. Defendants' actions complained of herein, unless enjoined by this Court, will result in the likelihood of confusion, mistake and deception by the public concerning the source or origin of services offered by Defendants, and produce attendant irreparable injury and damage to GoForIt and its business reputation.

COUNT VI

Common Law Unfair Competition

74. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 73 of the Complaint.

75. By virtue of its prior use in interstate commerce throughout the country of the distinctive GOFORIT Mark, the GOFORIT Mark has come to be associated exclusively with GoForIt and its Federally registered, distinctive GOFORIT Mark.

76. Defendants' unauthorized use in interstate commerce of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain in connection with a web site offering directory services that directly compete with the services of GoForIt, especially when coupled with the illicit use of web page framing or web site and/or server manipulation techniques to ensure that the GOFORIT Mark continues to appear in the domain name portion of the URL path regardless of what links a user connects to, is likely to cause consumer confusion as to the source or sponsorship of Defendants' services.

77. Upon information and belief, Defendants are using the GOFORIT Mark with the intent of trading unlawfully upon the goodwill GoForIt has established in that mark in the manner identified herein. Defendants' actions, therefore, constitute unfair competition with GoForIt at common law, and Defendants' actions have irreparably injured and will continue to irreparably injure GoForIt unless and until such conduct is enjoined temporarily, preliminarily and thereafter permanently by this Court.

COUNT VII

Punitive Damages

78. GoForIt realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 77 of the Complaint.

79. Defendants have adopted the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain for the sole purpose of benefiting from consumer traffic intended for GoForIt's web site and have engaged in web page framing or other web site and/or server manipulation techniques in order to enhance the likelihood of consumer confusion with the GOFORIT Mark with full and actual knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct and the high probability that injury or damage to the claimant would result.

80. Despite this knowledge, Defendants' intentionally pursued the foregoing course of conduct in wanton disregard of the resulting injury to GoForIt.

81. As a result of Defendants' intentional and unlawful activities as set forth above, GoForIt is entitled to an award of punitive damages on GoForIt's claims for common law unfair competition and common law trademark infringement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, by virtue of the unlawful conduct of Defendants as alleged in Counts I

through VII of this Complaint, GoForIt respectfully prays that:

1. The Court enter judgment that the GOFORIT Mark is valid and enforceable; and that Defendants, as a result of their use of the GOFORIT Mark as a subdomain of the Accused Domain Names: has engaged in acts of cyberpiracy in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); has infringed the GOFORIT Mark in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1); has used false designations of origin, false descriptions and false representations in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); has engaged in deceptive trade practices in violation of F.S. 501.204; has infringed GoForIt's rights in the GOFORIT Mark in violation of the common law of Florida; has engaged in unfair competition with GoForIt in violation of the common law; and has otherwise injured GoForIt by using the GOFORIT Mark in the manner complained of herein.
2. The Court issue an injunction enjoining Defendants and each of their related companies, agents, employees, attorneys, and/or representatives, and all those persons in active concert or participation with them, from:
 - a. using the GOFORIT Mark, or any confusingly similar term, mark or name, as part of any domain name, whether as a subdomain or otherwise, service mark, trademark or trade name;
 - b. using any mark that consists in whole or in part of the GOFORIT Mark, or any variation thereof, as a designation of origin, service mark, trademark, trade name, or domain name, in any form, or in any manner in connection with the operation of an Internet web site.
 - c. Passing off or inducing or enabling others to sell or pass off any goods, services, or web sites that are not authorized by GoForIt as goods, services

or web sites that are sponsored, endorsed by, associated or affiliated with GoForIt;

d. Otherwise infringing the GOFORIT Mark, otherwise unfairly competing with, injuring the business reputation of, or damaging the goodwill of GoForIt in any manner, otherwise falsely representing themselves as being connected with, sponsored by, or associated with GoForIt, or otherwise engaging in deceptive trademark practices or unfair competition which in any way injures GoForIt.

3. Defendants be required to account for and pay to GoForIt all profits Defendants' have earned and all damages GoForIt has suffered as a result of Defendants' unlawful acts and that such amounts be trebled as provided by law under 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

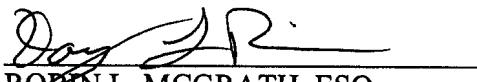
4. Defendants be required to pay GoForIt statutory damages pursuant to section 35(d) of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1117(d), in the amount of \$100,000 per Accused Domain Name.

5. Defendants be required to pay GoForIt punitive damages for common law trademark infringement and unfair competition in light of the willful and predatory nature of their actions.

6. Defendants be required to pay GoForIt the costs of this action and the reasonable attorneys' fees GoForIt has incurred in connection with this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) in light of the exceptional nature of this action.

7. GoForIt be granted such other, different, and additional relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of June, 2006



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CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

GoForIt Entertainment LLC

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Brevard
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

DEFENDANTS

Digimedia.com L.P., Cyberfusion.com L.P., HappyDays, Inc.,
Reflex Publishing, Inc., Eric Grant and Scott Day

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE
LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known) _____

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Robin L. McGrath, Alston & Bird LLC, One Atlantic Center, 1201 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3424; (404) 881-7000

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF	PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 390 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability			<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise			<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	Habeas Corpus:	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/ Accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General		<input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty		<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other		<input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights		<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition		

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from another district (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. § 1114

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Brief description of cause:
Cyberpiracy and Trademark Infringement

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

 CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION
UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ _____

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

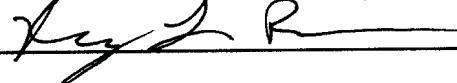
(See instructions):

JUDGE _____

DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

6-14-06
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____

AMOUNT _____

APPLYING IFFP _____

JUDGE _____

MAG. JUDGE _____